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PERIODICAL LITERATURE

GENERAL

- Caselli** (*Dr. A.*) Sulla permanenza del canale cranio-faringeo nell'uomo. (*Rivista sperim. di Fren.*, Reggio-Emilia, 1900, XXVI, fasc. II-III, 391-396.) Out of more than 1300 crania of lunatics in the Museum of the Asylum at Reggio, Dr Caselli found 12 (males 3, females 9) skulls presenting retention of the cranio-pharyngeal canal. Fainter evidences not taken into account lead the author to consider this ratio (about 1 %) too low. Rossi found this duct in 9 out of 3700 skulls, a much lower percentage. —A. F. C.
- Curl** (*Martha A.*) Ancient gems. (*Am. Antiquarian*, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 284-291.) Mentions early use of gems. A few sentiments and superstitions regarding them are given. —H. I. S.
- Del Greco** (*F.*) Il fondamento biologico del "Carattere" nelle indagini psichiatriche. (*Rivista di Scienze biol.*, Torino, 1900, II, 602-619.) According to the author psychopathic investigations justify us in distinguishing in the human individuality, four orders of facts, viz., temperament, constitution, mind, character. Temperament and constitution are the bases of the edifice, and social life is the matrix of mind and character. Dr del Greco discusses the biological fact in very suggestive fashion. —A. F. C.
- d'Enjoy** (*P.*) Le rôle de la main dans les gestes de responsabilité. (*Revue Scientifique*, Paris, 1900, 4^e série, XIV, 81-83.) A brief study of "manual and digital signatures." The thesis of the essay is that "the hand commands, swears, signs, is the generatrix of responsibility." It affirms resolutions, formalizes promises, makes irrevocable engagements. Very interesting is the account of the Annamite custom of signatures by means of the *diem-chi* or measurement of the forefinger. —A. F. C.
- Farrington** (*Oliver C.*) The worship and folk-lore of meteorites. (*Jour. Am. Folk-Lore*, Boston, 1900, XIII, 199-208.) Enumeration of authenticated instances of worship of meteorites, and legends referring to meteorites. —H. I. S.
- Frassetto** (*F.*) Interpretazione meccanica di nuove fontanelle (fontanelle stefaniche) nel cranio dell'uomo e di alcuni altri mammiferi. (*Rivista di Scienze biol.*, Torino, 1900, II, 506-512.) The persistence of stephanic fontanellæ is due to a mechanical rather than to a pathological cause,—the incomplete growth of the two centers of ossification of the frontal and parietal. The article is accompanied by a good plate with six figures. —A. F. C.
- Hazen** (*H. A.*) The origin and value of weather-lore. (*Jour. Am. Folk-Lore*, Boston, 1900, XIII, 191-198.) Some popular signs predicting weather are correct, while many are not based on fact. The conditions of animals and development of vegetation are no indication of the weather during the coming season. Approaching storms may affect the behavior of animals. —H. I. S.
- Larger** (*R.*) Le "haut mal" de Marie Leczinska. (*Revue Scientifique*, Paris, 1900, 4^e série, XIV, No. 12.) In this study of degeneration the author comes to the conclusion that the disease from which, in adolescence, the wife of Louis XV had suffered, the "haut mal," as it is called, was tuberculosis. The degenerative-hereditary influence of Marie Leczinska upon the Bourbons, like that of Marie de Medici on the house of Valois, may be said to have given the *coup de grâce* to a degenerate race of monarchs. —A. F. C.
- Lasch** (*Richard.*) Die Verbleibsorte der abgeschiedenen Seelen der Selbstmörder. (*Globus*, Braunschweig, 1900, LXXVII, 110-115.) Four points of view are found among various peoples: (1)

Lasch (Richard)—*Continued.*

the soul of the suicide shares the fate of other souls; (2) it is rewarded by a happy lot in its life after death; (3) it becomes an evil spirit which does not share the lot of other souls and which troubles the living; (4) it is punished in the future world.—F. B.

Leggiardi-Laura (C.) and Varaglia (S.) Contributo allo studio delle varietà delle circonvoluzioni cerebrali nei delinquenti. (*Rivista di Scienze biol.*, Torino, 1900, II, 332-342.) Gives results of observations made upon 142 male and 304 female cerebral hemispheres of criminals, belonging to the Giacomini and Lombroso collections. The present paper deals with the fissure of Rolando.—A. F. C.

Letourneau. La monnaie chez les races de couleur. (*Bull. Soc. d'Anthro. de Paris*, 1899, 679-692.) The use of some sort or other of money among primitive races is very extended. The objects utilized as money vary greatly. In Africa, the objects most generally employed as money are various articles of industry, such as stuffs, particularly calico, glass-beads and metal-thread; but the cowries (shell-money) are also used in certain regions. Among the Bongos on the upper Nile we meet with iron money, in the form of discs 25 to 30 cm. wide and of about the same height. In the interior of Africa salt is used as a means of exchange, and among the Bari, Latookas, Dinkas, etc., cows are used similarly. The employment of cowries as money is found among the Papua, on Solomon islands, in New Caledonia; and shell-money was common in most parts of America. The Aztecs used pieces of copper and tin, quills filled with gold-dust, and particularly seeds of cocoa; while for smaller transactions they availed themselves of pieces of cotton as the means of exchange. Cowries are also used in Siam, and there is a tradition of a time when they had been in use in China. Besides the cowries we find in Siam silver money, consisting of small balls of the metal; and in Burmah pieces of lead are employed for similar purposes. The only money issued in China is the "cash," a small, perforated copper-piece, invented, it is said, 2600 years before our era; 1700 to 1800 of these coins constitute the value of a tael or the Chinese ounce (37.796 milligrams) of

silver. Besides the metal coins, China has also paper money; this existed in China, in a more primitive state, during the first century B.C. The economic history of China enables us to follow the complete evolution of money and mode of exchange.—A. H.

— La vie de conscience chez l'homme. (*Rev. de l'École d'Anthr. de Paris*, 1900, x, 1-16.) This clear and highly interesting paper is really an abstract of the author's prospective course (in the 1899-1900 curriculum of the École) in sociology. The author divides his course and also his paper into seven parts. In the first of these he deals with "the essence of the spirit or soul"; in the second with "nervous impressions"; in the third with "sensations and memories"; in the fourth with "desire and will"; in the fifth with "sentiments and affects"; in the sixth with "the thought"; and in the seventh part with the "role of intuition in social evolution."

Part I: The principal property of mind is consciousness, by which the author understands solely "the quality, belonging to certain nerve-cells, to feel the molecular modifications, which take place in their proximity and are the causes of all the so-called psychical phenomena." The first evident manifestations of consciousness are observable in the higher mollusks and in arthropoda. "The mental life is simply the conscious side of organic life"; its causes are essentially biological phenomena. "The consciousness of personality of the psychical ego . . . is but the sentiment of organic unity, or rather of a portion of this unity, for even in man there exists a whole federation of nervous centers whose function remains beneath the psychical horizon."

II: "The nervous and particularly the cerebral centers, with the millions of cells that constitute the gray matter, may be considered as living archives in which there are engraved and conserved infinitely numerous experiences of the species, acquired during its organic and social life." All the qualities of our intellect are due largely to the inherited results of these experiences of our ancestors, of the nervous impressions received and stored up in the past.

III: "A sensation is the consciousness of a direct or indirect contact with some

Letourneau—*Continued.*

object." "The traces left by sensations in our nervous cells are the memories, that is, more or less clearly revivable sensations." "Recollections do not differ essentially from the sensations of which they are the images, and the faculty of memory is a twin-sister of sensibility." "Furthermore, memory is closely related to instinct—in fact it is a nascent instinct."

IV: The psychological desires are also related to sensation, or sense-impression. They are inclinations or appetites provoked by previously experienced pleasures. A sense impression is the seed of desire. The more a brain is furnished with memories, the more numerous and varied are its desires. Desires are the true factors of civilization, for, good or bad, it is they that lead humanity. Will can not be distinguished from desire. Our desires are multiple; they strengthen or oppose each other; our consciousness, which feels a number of the desires simultaneously, chooses necessarily the strongest of these, and this deliberate desire, the victorious desire, is called the will.

V: The mental phenomena comprised in the category of "sentiments and affects" are very complex, and in this paper the author does not enter into details concerning the same.

VI: Thought is closely related to simple consciousness of sensations. Intellect can be explained as the faculty of mental confrontation of sensations, and idea is the resulting and perceived relation of this confrontation. Sensibility gives rise to memory, this to imagination, and from memory and imagination originate intelligence and reason.

VII: Intuition "should be understood as an instantaneous perception of a whole group of facts and contingencies." "Intuitions, or rather their possibility, result most frequently through heredity." The acquired intuitions were the most important factors in the progressive evolution of humanity. They differ largely in individuals. They constitute the body of our esthetic and moral sense. A formation of the ethic intuitions is the aim of legislation, religions, and education.—A. H.

Livini (*Dr F.*) Contribuzioni alla anatomia del negro. (Archivio per l'Antropologia, Firenze, 1899, XXIX,

203–228.) Gives the results of dissection of two mulattos recently deceased in Italy. One (female, aged 44) was born in Florence of a white mother and negro father, the latter from the coast of Mozambique; the other (male, aged 72) born in Cuba of white (Spanish) mother and negro father, had lived in Italy since his seventh year. Muscular and vascular system, intestines, teeth, are discussed. Another paper is promised.—A. F. C.

Lombroso (Gina.) Il polimorfismo degli insetti sociali e degli uomini. (Rivista di Scienze biol., Torino, 1900, II, 326–331.) Seeks to show the existence in human society of a sterile class or special caste, as seen among some of the insects (termites, ants, etc.). In human kind the comparison is with priests, soldiers, monks, nuns, prophets, fakirs, pythonesses, etc. The "third sex" belongs here also. The birth and marriage statistics of Europe reveal according to the author "a gigantic polymorphism in process of formation, the result of which can only be a class of "neuters" and a class of "fecunds." —A. F. C.

Mori (*Dr A.*) Alcuni dati statistici sulla forma e sull'indice nasale dei delinquenti italiani. (Archivio per l'Antropologia, Firenze, 1899, XXIX, 243–280.) This study, which is supplied with seven tables, besides statistical data in the text, is based on 505 male prisoners in the jails at Piombino and Volterra. In criminals, as compared with normal individuals, the author notes (1) greater oscillations between the extreme values of length, breadth, and index; (2) higher average value of index; (3) less evolutionary (more negroid or infantile) type of index and nasal form; (4) lack of conformity of cephalic index and nose-form to the law of geographical distribution holding for normal individuals. —A. F. C.

Moseley (Crowder B.) Numeral characters: theory of origin and development. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 279–284.) The author states "the aim of this paper is to unfold a theory for the development of the digits out of a system still in use by the Chinese . . . and to suggest in what way our system . . . has become so widespread." The evidence seems insufficient to prove the theory.—H. I. S.

Robin (Paul). Une résidence fédérative. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, 692-698.) The paper is more an extended notice, than a report, on the communal colony, the Wainoni federation, established by Prof. A. W. Bickerton near Christchurch, New Zealand. The objects of the colonists are to "simplify life" by economizing in common labor and drudgery, and to advance the social life of the community on the lines of the communal philosophy of Professor Bickerton.—A. H.

Sergi (G.) Le forme del cranio umano nello sviluppo fetale in relazione alle forme adulte. (Rivista di Scienze biol., Torino, 1900, II, 401-413.) The bases of this study are 41 foetal crania from the province of Catania, Sicily. The predominant foetal form of skull is "pentagonal," the ellipsoidal and ovoid being rare; pentagonal adult forms are persistent foetal pentagonal forms; the source of the pentagonal foetal form arises from the process of ossification of the cranium, in the soft and flat parts, hence the characteristic spiculæ.—A. F. C.

Stratz (C. H.) Der Werth der Lenden- gegen für anthropologische und obstetrische Messungen. (Archiv f. Anthropologie, Braunsch., 1900, XXVII, 117-128.) Discussion of sexual differences in the external topography of the lumbar and sacral regions and their significance. No very striking conclusions are reached.—L. F.

Welcker (H.) Die Zugehörigkeit eines Unterkiefers zu einem bestimmten Schädel, nebst Untersuchungen über sehr auffällige, durch Auftrocknung und Wiederanfeuchtung bedingte Grössen- und Formveränderungen des Knochens. (Archiv f. Anthropologie, Braunsch., 1900, XXVII, 37-106.) Exhaustive examination of the question of the possibility of determining whether or not a given inferior maxilla belongs to a given skull when the articulation is missing, and after an exhibition of extraordinary industry, the author decides in the affirmative. The test material used was, principally, an Australian skull.—L. F.

AMERICA

Boas (Franz.) The religious beliefs of the Central Eskimo. (Pop. Science Monthly, N. Y., 1900, LVII, 624-631.)

A full version of the myth of the origin of sea-mammals is given and the long series of taboos based on the tradition is discussed. It is forbidden to do work because the transgression becomes fastened to the soul of the sea-mammal which takes it to the abode of the deity whose hands are made sore by the transgression, which is considered a tangible object. Transgressions can be atoned for by confession.—F. W. H.

Curtis (William E.) The road to Bolivia. (Nat. Geog. Mag., Washington, 1900, XI, 219-224, 264-280.) A popular description of a trip from New York to Bolivia, mentioning Panama, ruins of Pachacamac, Iquique, Cuzco; the native people of the region are also briefly described. Thirteen illustrations of natives, ruins, etc.—H. I. S.

Endlish (Rud.) Zur Etymologie des Wortes "Paraguay." (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 191-193.) The name Paraguay is probably derived from that of an ancient chief, Paraguá, which in Guaraní means a circle of many colors.—F. B.

Guevara (T.) Historia de la civilización de Araucanía. (Anales de la Universidad, Santiago de Chile, 1900, 115-141.) In these pages Guevara continues his discussion of the conflict between the Spaniards and the Chilean Indians after the death of Valdivia and the disaster to the whites at Tucapel. The deeds of Villagran take us down to 1557, the epoch of Ercilla, the author of the epic *La Araucana*.—A. F. C.

Kroeber (Alfred L.) Symbolism of the Arapaho Indians. (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 1900, XIII, 69-86.) A discussion of decorative designs of the Arapaho Indians. It is shown that the decorative elements may be considered largely as adapted pictographs. The tendency is toward a development of geometrical designs. A number of abstract ideas are represented by symbols.—F. B.

— Cheyenne tales. (Jour. Am. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1900, XIII, 161-190.) Thirty-three Cheyenne tales collected in Oklahoma by the author in 1899, and published with but little alteration from the original which was dictated in English or written in English by the Indian. Mr Kroeber well says "the less of the original character remains, the greater the need for its preservation."—H. I. S.

Mills (W. C.) The Baum prehistoric village site. (Ohio State University Naturalist, Columbus, 1900, 1, 4-8.) Discusses recent field work of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, which consisted of systematic excavation of a village site in Ross county. The objects found are described. The former occupants had a domesticated dog which has been identified as similar to our bull terrier.—F. W. H.

Saville (Marshall H.) A shell gorget from the Huasteca, Mexico. (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 1900, XIII, 99-103.) The deity represented on this gorget is identified with Ghanan, the God of Growth. A swastika is represented on the ear ornament. A number of other instances of the use of the swastika in ancient Mexico are given.—F. B.

— An onyx jar from Mexico, in process of manufacture. (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1900, XIII, 105-107.) This jar shows that a reed drill was used in fashioning it. The cores left standing by the drill were broken out and the process of drilling continued until the bowl of the jar was completed.—F. B.

— Cruciform structures near Mitla. (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1900, XIII, 207-218.) Description of four cruciform chambers with mosaic decoration.—F. B.

Seler (E.) Einiges mehr über die Monumente von Copan und Quiriguá. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anth., Eth. u. Urgesch., 1900, XXXII, 188-224.) Part of a careful description and discussion of hieroglyphs from numerous monuments. The article is profusely illustrated.—L. F.

— Codex Cospi. Die mexikanische Bilderhandschrift von Bologna. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 323-325.) Notice of the facsimile reproduction of a Mexican codex published by the Duke of Loubat.—F. B.

Starr (Frederick.) Mexican paper. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 301-309.) Paper was made from maguey leaves and from bark. The Otomi still make the latter and the process is described. The product is used in ceremonies. The author is inclined to see significance in the similarity of the Polynesian, Tlingit, and Mexican bark-beaters as a reinforcing but not alone a strong evidence of borrowing.—H. I. S.

Wiltse (Henry M.) In the southern field of folk-lore. (Journal Am. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1900, XIII, 209-212.) Extension of folk-lore studies in the south will be difficult, as it is not understood as an important source of history. Remarks on bewitched guns, mysterious deer, and hoodoo charms are given.—H. I. S.

Wintemberg (W. J.) A remarkable Indian pipe. (Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist, London, 1900, VI, 119-120.) Describes and illustrates a stone pipe found on a village site near Bright, Oxford county, Ontario. Compares the designs on it to designs from remote parts of the world.—H. I. S.

INDONESIA, POLYNESIA, AND AUSTRALIA

Bauer (F.) Ueber Schädel von den Philippinen. (Archiv f. Anthropologie, Braunsch., 1900, XXVII, 108-116.) Brief description with measurements of four Filipino skulls from collections in Madrid. Author concludes that they belong to a brachycephalic race entirely unrelated to the Negritos.—L. F.

Finsch (O.) Das Kilit-Armband der Pelauer. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 153-159.) Description of bracelets made of the atlas of the dugong and discussion of the opinions of Kubary and Serrurier in regard to customs connected with the use of this bracelet and in regard to its distribution.—F. B.

Juynboll (H. H.) Wajang Këletik oder Kërutjil. (Internationales Archiv f. Ethnographie, Leiden, 1900, XIII, 97-119.) Continuation and conclusion of previous article on the same subject.

Plauchut (Edmond.) L'archipel des Soulou et les États-Unis. (Revue Scientifique, Paris, 1900, 4^e série, XIV, 266-269.) An interesting account of the author's experiences in the Sulu archipelago while present at the installation of a new sultan during the latter days of the Spanish régime. He notes that the American lordship over these islands is as yet as unreal as that of the Spaniards. The fierce Mahometanism of these "Moros" has still to begin to be tamed.—A. F. C.

Smith (S. Percy.) *Dei e idoli dei Maori.* (Archivio per l'Antropologia, Firenze, 1899, XXIX, 239-242.) Describes (with figures) three idols of the Maoris of Taranaka dating back to 1849. These *aria*, or "visible dwellings" of the deities, represent *Maru*, *Tangaroa* (the Maori Neptune), and *Ronga* (deity of agriculture). According to Mr Smith such idols are very rare. The same article appears in German in the Intern. Arch. f. Ethnogr., XII, 223-225.—A. F. C.

Thilenius (G.) *Die Besiedelung der Nordwest-polynesischen Inseln.* (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anth., Eth. u. Urgesch., 1900, XXXII, 95-98.) Author concludes on various grounds that the peopling of the northern islands is not the result of any general migrations but of chance arrival of small parties; also, that the present population is a mixture of Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian elements.—L. F.

Vormann (P.) and **Schmidt** (P. W.) *Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Valman-Sprache.* (Zeitschrift f. Ethnologie, Berlin, 1900, XXXII, 87-104.) Valman is spoken on a stretch of coast line of German New Guinea. The study is made by Schmidt from notes by Vormann. The material is not extensive, but permits the determination of some grammatical points which are brought out in the article. The conclusion reached is that Valman is not Melanesian but Papuan in type.—L. F.

AFRICA

Cleve (G. L.) *Zwei Zeugen versunkener Bantukultur.* (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 193-195.) The Bantu word *mfalme* designates the ruler over a number of lesser kingdoms. There is at present no ruler who bears this title, but the Arabian author Massudi, who wrote a thousand years ago, describes a kingdom extending from the upper Nile to the Limpopo which was ruled by a *falime*. The word *mulungu* originally designated a supreme deity, although now-a-days it is used for all deities.—F. B.

Fritsch (Gustav.) *Die Bevölkerung Südafrikas in ihrem Verhältnisse zum Transvaalkriege.* (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 159-163, 174-179.) De-

scription of the conditions under which the strong feeling for national independence and of national unity arose among the Boers of South Africa, and a discussion of the relations of the English to the native element.—F. B.

Loir (A.) *Usages et coutumes au moment de la mort chez les Tunisiens.* (Revue Scientifique, Paris, 1900, 4^e série, XIV, 232-238.) Treats of superstitions relating to the treatment of the dying among the Sicilian, Jewish, Greek, and Arab population of the city of Tunis,—of "Little Sicily" especially. The attention of the author was called to these practices by an epidemic of rabies, which suddenly increased the number of patients at the Pasteur Institute in Tunis. Some of the customs he styles "savage."—A. F. C.

v. Luschan (F.) *Pfeile mit einseitigen Kerben.* (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 329-330.) Description of arrows from Togo, the notch of which is formed by a single projection or by a single splint tied on to the rear end of the shaft.—F. B.

— *Afrikanische Lehnstühle.* (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 259-261.) While chairs from East Africa and West Africa are undoubtedly imitations of Asiatic, viz., European models, a number of chairs from the Kongo basin which are cut out of single pieces and which have a high back must be considered as native inventions.—F. B.

Seidel (H.) *Photographien aus Deutsch-Ostafrika.* (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 186-191, 236-240, 269-272.) A number of photographs collected among the Wadjagga and Massai with explanatory remarks.—F. B.

Winslow (William C.) *The Progress of Egyptology.* (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 327-331.) Mentions recently published catalogues of Egyptian antiquities and reviews other books on the subject.—H. I. S.

Zaborowski (M.) *Sur l'origine des Malgaches.* (Bull. Soc. d'Anth. de Paris, 1899, 549-551.) The author discusses briefly, and without arriving at any final conclusions, the ethnic nature of the various tribes of Madagascar.—A. H.

ASIA

Baye (*Baron de.*) A propos des crânes provenant de l'asul ossète Nijni Koban. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, x, 628-630.) The brief communication concerns two old skulls, obtained from a burial-tower in the country of the Ossètes, in Koban, and originally pronounced by Zaborowski as skulls of a Persian type. M. Baye in his last visit to the country procured information pointing to limited settlements of Persians in the Ossète district.—A. H.

Brunnhöfer (H.) Das Alter des Rigveda, nach Maassgabe der Açvinau Hymnen. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anth., Eth. u. Urgesch., 1900, xxxii, 80-85.) After discussion the author concludes that the origin of Brahmanism must have been earlier than 20000 B.C.—L. F.

Conradt (L.) Fundstätten und Bearbeitung des Nephrite in Ost-Turkestan. (Globus, Braunschw., 1900, LXXVII, 309-310.) Description of quarries and manufacture of nephrite.—F. B.

Davies (Llewellyn James.) The Chinese "Boxers." (Nat. Geog. Mag., Washington, 1900, xi, 281-287.) Describes "Boxers" as one of many secret societies in China. It was organized in opposition to the Manchoo dynasty and purports to be patriotic. The outbreak of 1900 was predicted several years before. China contains dense millions lacking training, making contemptible soldiers but possessing boundless powers of passive resistance.—H. I. S.

d'Enjoy (Paul.) Le respect des morts en Chine. (Rev. Scientifique, Paris, 1900, 4^e série, xiv, 305-307.) The author discusses some of various ways in which respect for the dead is shown in China, a country "where family life never dies but is eternal and is résumé in the concept of God, father of Earth and Water." The secret of the longevity of China, the wall that will defy all assaults, the real "Chinese wall" in fact, is the unity of the family, the primordial dogma of the country.—A. F. C.

Fradenburgh (J. N.) The deluge tablets. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, xxii, 295-300.) Describes discovery of clay tablets and some results of their study by Assyriologists.—H. I. S.

Hubbard (James M.) Problems in China. (Nat. Geog. Mag., Washington, 1900, xi, 297-308.) Discusses political situation, its cause and solution. Incidentally refers to Chinese characteristics such as intelligence of educated, contentment of frugal industrious masses, and resentment of outside interference. Says commercial and religious invasion is part of the progress of the world.—H. I. S.

Struck (Ad.) Die Königsgräber von Amassia. (Globus, Braunschw., 1900, LXXVII, 169-174.) Description, plans, and photographs of chambers cut into the rocks near Amassia which served as graves for kings or noblemen. These graves have been described by Strabo.—F. B.

Webster (Harrie.) China and her people—some reflections on their manners and customs, habits, and lives. (Nat. Geog. Mag., Washington, 1900, xi, 309-319.) Describes briefly the country, characteristic desire of the Chinese for education, physical appearance, conservative disposition, tendency to regard western methods as anarchistic, and opposition to machinery for fear of upsetting industrial equilibrium. Chinese said to be industrious, frugal, probably happy and good citizens in China. In subtlety of analysis they surpass other races. The Chinaman studies without regard for time philosophy, astronomy, etc.; has great business capacity, mechanical skill, and habit of building for all time. Mental capacity of educated class equal to the highest efforts of the best races. Illustrated.—H. I. S.

Zaborowski. Galtchas, Savoyards, Sartes et Uzbègues. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, x, 698-724.) In this interesting dissertation M. Zaborowski deals mainly with the Galtchas and Tadjiks, two of the more important peoples of western Asia. He considers both of Turanian origin and thus allied to the European Celts, including the Savoyards, and Slavs, who descended from the same family and emigrated to Europe during the neolithic and bronze periods. The Galtchas, purer than the Tadjiks, are of moderately brachycephalic type, their nasal indices ranging from leptorhynic to mesorhynic and their orbital indices from microseme to mesoseme. Some mixture with the blond, dolicho-

Zaborowski—Continued.

cephalic type is apparent, particularly among the Tadjiks. The Sartes are a mixed people whose physical characteristics are not yet well determined. The Uzbeks are characterized by a short head, a long, narrow face and leptorrhiny. They are "the descendants of a detached branch of Ouïgours, Euz Gooz or Oguz." The Ouïgours were remnants of Huns and generically related to the original Tou-Kiou or Turks.
—A. H.

— Contribution à l'ethnologie ancienne et moderne du Caucase. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, x, 585-623.) The paper is based on the examination of M. Baye's collection of crania from old burial-places in the Caucasus, and the author dwells, in the beginning of his paper, very appropriately on the importance of such collections. There are very few data concerning the earliest inhabitants of the Caucasus. The best known ancient cemeteries date from about the commencement of the period of metal in that region; the numerous, often artificial cave-dwellings in certain parts of the Caucasus are more recent. Dolmens, yielding stone implements, but also objects of gold, iron, copper, bronze, coral, and glass, are found in the province of Kooban. Among the skulls examined, some showed the characteristic artificial deformation common to the ancient "macrocephals" of southern Russia and the Crimea. The undeformed skulls showed two types: the male skulls were principally dolichocephalic, microseme, and leptorrhynic, and the author identifies these with the race of Kymris, or "macrocephals." Some of the female crania presented the same type, but a number of others were distinctly brachycephalic and mesorrhynic and with higher orbits, and these the author believes to have been women of Asiatic descent, probably Medes, captured and held as slaves or espoused by the Kymris. Toward the end of his paper Zaborowski refers to the fact that the koorgan crania, from farther north, are also of the Kymric type, and that this type had thus far been found only in Europe, where it occurs in ancient as well as in modern times. The author's tendency is, it is evident, to consider this dolichocephalic, microseme, and leptorrhynic type as very ancient, if not autochthonous, in Europe.—A. H.

EUROPE

Anutschin (D. N.) Die Kurzankultur des Gouvernements Kostroma im 10. bis 12. Jahrhundert. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 335-338.) Extract of a Russian work on the koorgans of Kostroma.

Asmus (R.) Die Schädelform der alt-wendischen Bevölkerung Mecklenburgs. (Archiv f. Anthropologie, Braunsch., 1900, XXVII, 1-36.) Examination of forty-nine skulls from various finds in Mecklenburg. Extensive measurements, descriptions, and tables are given.—L. F.

Balliot. Tumulus de Perrogney, près Langres (Haute-Marne). (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, x, 630-638.) A description of a tumulus burial which yielded skeletons and numerous objects of metal from the Gallo-Roman period.
—A. H.

Bartels (M.) Isländischer Brauch und Volksglaube in Bezug auf die Nachkommenschaft. (Zeitschrift f. Ethnologie, Berlin, 1900, XXXII, 52-86.) A careful and apparently trustworthy collection of folk-customs and beliefs regarding childbirth and the new-born among the Icelanders. The resemblances to continental beliefs are striking. It would be desirable to have the investigation extended along other lines.—L. F.

v. Buchwald (Gustav.) Ueberdauer primitiver Steinzeitkultur in der La-Tène-Periode. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXXVII, 249-254.) Finds of primitive stone implements, together with implements of the La-Tène period in northeastern Germany. The author endeavors to interpret these finds as proofs of the persistence of "interglacial" man in late prehistoric times.—F. B.

du Chatellier (P.) Haches en pierre polie type de la Guadeloupe, recueillies dans le Finistère. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, x, 578-584, 3 figs.) The paper is a report on a number of "caraïbiform" axes of polished stone found in the department of Finistère, France. The axes are characterized by a broad groove which encircles their upper portion and served for the attachment of the handle. The implements are remarkably American-like in form, in consequence of which they are spoken of as "caraïbiform"; but, as

du Chatellier (P.)—Continued.

M. Capitan remarks in his discussion of the paper, axes of similar shape have been found in Ireland, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Troy, etc.—A. H.

Giglioli (E.) Intorno ad alcuni strumenti litici recentemente o tuttora in uso nell' Europa. (Archivio per l'Anthropologia, Firenze, 1899, XXIX, 229-238.) Describes (with figures) stone hammers from Iceland, a pestle from Italy (closely resembling Polynesian and North Pacific American Indian specimens), calendering-stones from the Isle of Wight, stone metal-polishers from various parts of Italy, stone plowshares, etc., from the Auvergne, stones and stone-recipes used for cooking purposes from Italy, etc., net-stones, etc. The article is an interesting contribution to the literature of "stone age survivals."—A. F. C.

Giuffrida-Ruggeri (Dr V.) Dal paleolitico al neolitico. Una nuova pagina dell'evoluzione umana. (Rivista di Scienze biol., Torino, 1900, II, 620-625.) This "new page in human history" is the establishment of a *continuity* between the so-called paleolithic and neolithic periods in Europe, in lieu of the "break" formerly supposed to exist,—in reality the demonstration of a continuity from the remotest epoch down to historical times. This has resulted from the recent investigations of many authorities, Piette in particular.—A. F. C.

Kortüm (F. W.) Die Echternacher Springprocession. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 297-301.) Originally intended for cure of diseases, such as chorea and epilepsy.—F. B.

Krebs (Wilhelm.) Vorgeschichtliche Reste in den Niederbronner Bergen (Elsass). (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 243-245.) Description of ancient remains in Alsace.—F. B.

Kunze (F.) Der Birkenbesen, ein Symbol des Donar. (Internationales Archiv f. Ethnographie, Leiden, 1900, XIII, 81-97, 125-162.) A monographic study of the birch as a sacred tree, divided into three parts: (a) the birch as a tree sacred to the Thunder; (b) the birch twig in the Thunder cult; and (c) the birch broom as a symbol of the Thunderer. It is a quite exhaustive treatment with examples of folk-customs and lore and full references to the literature of the subject which

seems extensive. Especial acknowledgment is made to Mannhardt and Grimm.—L. F.

Laville (A.) Fond de cabane gauloise de Monterran. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, x, 641-643, 9 fig.) Enumeration of remains (pottery, objects of iron and bronze) found in a hut from the Gallic period.

— Stations prehistorique et gallo-romaine du Mont-Aimé (Marne). (Ibid., 677-679, 4 fig.) Notes on stone implements and potsherds of the neolithic and Gallo-Roman periods found on Mont-Aimé. The surrounding district abounds in neolithic remains.—A. H.

Oppert (G.) Ueber die Entstehung der Aera Dionysiana und den Ursprung der Null. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anth., Eth. u. Urgesch., 1900, XXXII, 102-136.) Learned examination of authorities treating of date of birth of Christ and calendar construction, particularly with reference to the present discussion as to the date of the beginning of the twentieth century. States arguments for various points of view.—L. F.

Rhamm (Karl.) Zur Entwicklung des slavischen Speichers. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 290-294, 301-304, 320-323, 331-334, 352-355.) A comparative study of the forms of Slavic granaries leads to the conclusion that even before the separation of the present divisions of the Slavs the types of granaries of the western and eastern Slavs were different.—F. B.

Rivière (Émile.) La lampe en grès de la Grotte de la Mouthe (Dordogne). (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, x, 554-563, 5 fig.) The author presents before the Paris Anthropological Society what appears to be a stone oil-lamp, recovered from the magdalenian deposit in the Mouthe cave. This cave is famous through the ancient engravings found on its walls. The external surface of the lamp shows an engraving of an animal head not unlike some of those in the cave. The presence of the lamp suggests that the petroglyphs in the dark cave were made by artificial light. The darkness of the cave and the former absence of indications of artificial lighting during the period from which the petroglyphs are supposed to date, had been used as an argument against the ancient character of the engravings.—A. H.

Schmidt (Emil.) Die Verteilung der Kopfformen in Europa. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 217-220.) Summary of Deniker's work on the distribution of the cephalic index in Europe.—F. B.

Schmit (Émile.) La Vigne aux morts de Loisy-sur-Marne. Fouilles d'un cimetière gaulois et gallo-romain. (Bull. de la Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, x, 563-578, 8 fig.) A report of excavations in a burial-ground from the Gallic and Gallo-Roman periods. There were found characteristic modes of burial, as in other cemeteries of the same periods; and there were recovered numerous decorative objects and some weapons of bronze, iron, and copper. The excavations continue.—A. H.

Schneider (L.) Prähistorische Forschungen in Böhmen. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anth., Eth. u. Urgesch., 1900, XXXII, 173-188.) Description of finds, chiefly osteological, in Bohemian caves. Conclusions not given.—L. F.

Schumacher (K.) Hünengräber. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 233-236.) A statement of the importance of systematic archeological investigation and a plea for governmental regulation of excavations.—F. B.

Tetzner (F.) Die Polaben im hannoverschen Wendland. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 201-207, 220-224.) Description, with illustrations, of an old Slavic district in Hannover, in which the Slavic language has been extinct for about a century.—F. B.

Tomasi (Paul.) Les mégalithes du sud-ouest de la Corse et les stations néolithiques de Grossa, canton de Sartène. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, x, 532-539, 3 fig.) The paper is a report on megalithic monuments and neolithic deposits in the regions mentioned in the title. An interesting fact is mentioned in connection with the stone implements, particularly the stone axes: the people of the district attach the found axes to the necks of the cattle, believing they will preserve the cattle from disease; furthermore, among the peasants these old implements are employed as amulets and are believed to have magic healing

powers, but they help only him who has full faith in their efficacy.—A. H.

Träger (P.) Mittheilungen und Funde aus Albanien. (Zeitschrift f. Ethnologie, Berlin, 1900, XXXII, 33-51.) A preliminary study of the physical characteristics of the Albanians who have long been an ethnological puzzle. Previous literature is criticised and reviewed. Describes an old burial-ground and the contents of four graves. Ornaments found with the bones were of bronze and iron and not of very primitive type. Author does not venture conclusion as to age of graves or race of their makers.—L. F.

Variot (G.) Note sur le dolmen dit du Mont de Séne et sur quelques autres dolmens de la région voisine. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1899, x, 653-657.) A description of a number of dolmens near Soutenay, in the department Côte-d'Or. Each dolmen consists of a large flat stone supported on vertical stones, and excavations in the same have yielded implements of stone and bone.—A. H.

Vauvillé (O.) Station gallo-romaine sur Pernant (Aisne). (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr., de Paris, 1899, x, 644-645.) Découvertes d'habitation non construite et d'objets de l'époque gallo-romaine sur Soissons. (Ibid., p. 646-650.) Notes on settlements and objects from the Gallo-Roman period.—A. H.

Weissenberg (S.) Beiträge zur Volkskunde der Juden. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 130-131.) A number of folk-songs of the Jews of southern Russia.—F. B.

— Jüdische Sprichwörter. (Ibid., 339-341.) Proverbs from the same source.—F. B.

Winter (A. C.) Die Vermählung des Kamins. (Ibid., 240-243.) Description of a Russian ceremony, in which food is sacrificed to the fire-place, and a symbolic marriage to the fire-place is celebrated. The author attempts to show how the ceremony may have developed from an ancient fire worship.—F. B.